the revolutionary war, and spoke of many statesmen and soldiers from that section, and said :- "If such men and deeds be evidence of semi-barbar ism he was willing to accept, before his country and before Heaven, all the crime attached to it. But enough of this. He came here with a heart full of goodwill toward every one, and trusted that nothing he had said would be attributed to any feeling of animosity. His faith was firm that right, justice and truth would triumph, and the feeling of goodwill already begun between the North and South would continue to unite and build up our common country." (Applause in the

Mr. EDMUNDS said the honorable Senator had misstated what he (Mr. Edmunds) said, and arraigned him before the Senate for using certain language.

Mr. Gondon said the Senator was mistaken in his position. He (Mr. Gordon) did not arraign him, but simply repelled the arraignment he (Mr. Edmunds) made of his (Mr. Gordon's) people.

THE SOUTHERN BEBELLION RECORD. Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator had repeated a phrase which pordered on semi-barbarism ; that he was responsible for what he said. Was there any necessity for that? It reminded him of what the predecessors of the honorable Senator used to say when they had no better arguments. "They wer responsible." That meant they would fight it out by the duel. The honorable Senator (Mr. Gordon) in speaking of his people had referred largely to the glories attained in the interest of our co country. So they did, and they deserved the gratitude of the country. But unfortunately there had been a more recent period when, by the conduct of Davis, Lee, Toombs and others whom he might name, blood had been shed for the destruction of that same flug. There was a late period in the history of the United States which did not redound to the credit of the Southern people as much as the early history which the senator alluded to. The democrats and republicans in the Northern States lived side by side. They had hotly contested elections, but the ballot box settled all matters and they mingled together in society good friends. It did not become the Senator (Mr. Gordon), with the firmness which characterized his conduct, to impute to him (Mr. Edmunds) any feeling of animosity or dislike for the people of the Southern States.

PEACE THE WISH OF THE NORTH. All he desired was security for life and property for all men and parties. He had no objection to white men or the democratic party having control over the Southern States so they administered equal justice to all. There should be careful effort to get at the truth, and, whatever it turned out to be, act upon it. But he had a suspicion that it would not suit a certain portion of the people of the South, though not the portion to which the Senator from Georgia referred, to have the truth. Ever since the rebeilion had terminated Northern men had cried out for tolerance of opinion only

and not for vengeance. Northern men had removed the political disabilities and received men who had been engaged in the rebellion with open arms. All the North desired was that peace of which the Senator spoke.

GLORY A COMMON HEBITAGE. Mr. GORDON said the Senator (Mr. Edmunds) had referred to him, using the word "responsible." What he (Mr. Gordon) meant by the word was that he was responsible as a Senator, as a gentleand if thus being responsible was to bring upon him the censure of the Senator as semi-barbarous he would have to try and bear it. If he will allow me to bear the responsibility of my statement, I of American citizens. will promise not to molest him in his irresponsibility. He (Mr. Gordon) would not be led into any controversy about the recent war. He

esired to get at the truth about the South. If the South had one desire more than another, it was that the American people might know the whole truth as to the state of seeling in that section. The resolution was further discussed by Mr. Mr. HAMILTON, (dem.) of Md., took the floor, but yielded to Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., for a motion

in the past, and if there was any glories on either

side he supposed it was a common heritage to a

common people. The Senator (Mr. Edmunds)

had supposed

the unhappy past buried

## SHARP COMMENT IN THE HOUSE.

to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the Senate

then adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1875. The Louisiana discussion was also renewed in the House to-day on two different occasions and persisted in in an informal manner.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me., offered the following

Whereas the disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana threatens the destruction of law and order and civil rule in that State; and whereas by section 4 of article 5 of the constitution it is made the imperative duty of congress to guarantee to every State of persitive duty of Congress to guarantee to every State of the Union a republican form of government; and whereas, in the judgment of this House, the most practical mode of rendering this guarantee effectual in the case of Louisiana is to remove all sense of wrong and oppression from the minds of its people by a new, tair and well guarded election for their civil officers, therefore Resolved, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare, and report without delay, a bill providing for a new election of state officers and sepresentatives in Congress in Louisiana, under such guaran restrictions and guarantees as will insure the thiest liberty in every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without account and declaration of the result as will insure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

Mr. Willard, (rep.) of Vt., said he should observe a present consideration of the result as well as

ject to the present consideration of the resolution in that form. He had no objection to its being relerred to tae Judiciary Committee, but he did ob ject to a declaration by the House that it could order an election in Louisians or any other State.

Mr. HALR remarked that the resolution was offered only for the purpose of getting an expres-sion of the sentiment of the House on this most solemn matter. He did not care particularly whether the subject went to the Indiciary Com mittee or to the Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs, but he wanted an expression of the senti-ment of the House, so that the House would at once begin to grapple with this important matter. It was not a new question for him. He had no doubt that the solution of the matter was in accordance with what was embodied in his proposition. He had believed so for two years, and that conviction had been strengthened every day.

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of lows, said he desired to

interpose an objection so as to prevent detate in anticipation of the report of the Select Com-Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., wanted to know

whether debate on the resolution was to be general.

The SPEAKER replied that debate could only proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Kasson—Then I object to precipitating a

debate at this time.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa.—It is better to pre-

cipitate a debate than to precipitate civil war.

REPUBLICAN DISAPPROVAL OF GRANT'S COURSE. Mr. WILLARD-I do not approve by any means of the course taken in Louistana during the past two years; but I do object to having this House

brought at once to vote upon such an important proposition as the right of Congress to fix and determine the election of State officers.

Mr. Eldeldes, (dem.) 'of Wis.—It seems to me that this is the most opportune occasion (Objection by Mr. Kasson). There can be no more press-

ing question in Congress.

The objection was renewed by Mr. Kasson, enforced by the Speaker with a vigorous nammering of the gavel, but Mr. Eldridge, in spite of the noise thus made, continued his remarks, which were to the effect that the proceedings in Louisiana were now being managed by the same individual who had lorded it over that people when that State was being reconstructed by the same

IMPOTENCY OF COMMITTEE INQUIRIES.

Mr. Hale—As objection is made I now give no-tice that I will on Monday next move to suspend the rules in order to adopt this resolution. I do not propose to take the subject from the select the impotency of any committee getting informa-tion that will solve the question is already shown by the fact that the most high-handed proceedings have taken place while the committee is sitting Mr. RANDALL-Who has committed these high

handen proceedings ? Mr. Cox-The gentleman from Maine has given

referred to the distory of the Southern people in | notice that he will offer his resolution next Mon- | the else; and the act of the military commander, day. I give notice of another resolution on the

> Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., made a remark that Mr. Cox had offered a similar resolution previous to the fail of Fort Sumter.

Mr. HALE-This is no new idea of mine. Mr. ELDREDGE—I object to jurther debate. If I have to run a race with the Speaker's gavel the other side must do the same thing. Mr. NEGLEY. (rep.) of Pa. -Before this question

is settled we will have to send more military

force to Louisiana. Mr. Harn's resolution was returned to nim from the Clerk's desk, and there the matter rested for the present.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Eldredge in the chair) on the Portification Appropriation bill, which appropriates including the following items:-Forts in Portland Harbor, Me., \$50,000; Portamouth Harbor, N. H., \$20,000; Boston Harbor, \$55,000; Newport Harbor, R. I., \$15,000; Narragansett Bay, \$20,000; New London Harbor, Conn., \$20,000; East River, N. Y., \$50,000; New York Harbor, \$50,000; Delaware River, \$25,000; Baltimore Harbor, \$20,000; Fort Monroe, \$20,000; Fort Mountrie, \$15,000; Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, \$25,000; Fort Jefferson, Fiorida, \$15,000; Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, \$25,000; Fort Pickens, Florida. \$25,000; Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, \$25,000; Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, \$25,000; San Francisco Harbor, \$70,000; torpedoes for harbor defenses, \$125,000; contingencies for fortifications, \$75,000; and reconnoissances for sea coast de-

fence, \$30,000. THE SPANISH AND THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS. For some time the discussion of the bill ran along on the question of the utility of seacoast fortifications. In the course of it Mr. Garfield, of Onio, alluded to the principle of international arbitration, and Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, intimated that the American seacoast desences and the American navy were not in a condition to re-

sist the Spanish mavy.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., ridiculed the idea of international arbitration, and showed that many of the greatest wars in history have taken place within the last quarter of a century. He declared there never was such a flasco as the arbitration system of the administration which comprehends the idea of the withdrawal of the military force from Louisiana. I hope the line will be drawn on that. Had the administration settled the Virginius question with Spain? It was not settled yet. The administration was following the British government like a little jolly boat behind a steamer. The administration held up the white banner to other nations and made

WAR UPON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Mr. WILLARD. (rep.) of Vt., remarked that as fortifications would probably be necessary if the democracy came into power, he would withdraw an amendment which he had offered to reduce

Mr. Cox. returning to the Louisiana question. remarked that there never had been anything which so shocked the public sense of the country as the order promulgated by General Sheridan at New Orleans. The people of the country were not patient or forbearing in the matter, though the people of Louisiana were; while these people lought thieves and fought despotism, they did not raise their nands against the flag of the country. Mr. WILLARD remarked that the observation which he had made referred to the probability of the democracy, when it came into power, of precipitating the country into a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba. He (Willard) had always stood as firmly as he was able for the rights

SHEBIDAN'S BULLETIN DENOUNCED. Mr. Cox-Do you approve the bulletin of General

Sheridan? Mr. WILLARD-I have already stated that I did not approve of what has been done in Louisiana for the last two years, and that includes the proceedings of the last two days.

Mr. Cox-Then I make an ample apology to the gentleman from Vermont; but as to Cuba, I have to say to him taat my proposition to recognize the belimerency of the Cubans does not necessarily mean going to war with Spain.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., read the despatch from General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, suggesting the proclamation of martial law and the trial of offenders in Louisians by drumhead courtmartial, and also read a decision of the Supreme Court on the question of martial law, and he remarked that the President should instantly remove that commander and put in his place a man who had some regard for the rights of the people.

Mr. TREMAIN. (rep.) of N. Y., protested against the criticism of General Sheridan's statement and giving credence to what he called the evidence of an affiliated and associated press, under the control of White Leaguers.

THE QUESTION OF MARTIAL LAW.

Mr. DURHAM, (dem.) of Ky., called Mr. Tremain's attention to General Sheridan's despatch him for his opinion as a lawyer on that question. Mr. TREMAIN did not give a direct answer, but addressed himself to the remarks of his colleague

(Mr. Cox) and eulogized the republican party. ARCHER, (dem.) o' Md., commented upon the undentable and undisquised fact that fraud and misrule existed in Louisiana while the republican party ruled in that state and in the na-

Mr. DURHAM again called on Mr. Tremain to answer the question put to him.

Mr. TREMAIN replied that when it came to a

question whether an unoffending and peaceable people were to be cut down or whether their murderers were to be cut down by he army, he would justify martial law; but he regarded the question as impertinent.

FALSEHOOD CHARGED AGAINST SHERIDAN. Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., commenting upon a remark of Mr. Tremain as to the truthiulness of General Sheridan, asserted that that officer had forgotten the first requisite of a man and a soldier and forgotten his love of truth. There was not one word of fact accompanying General Sheri-dan's telegram or which justified its assertions. He was glad to see that not one Representative had recognized the propriety of General Sheridan's suggestion, that the State of Louisiana should be turned over to him.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., referring to Mr. Beck's suggestion that General Sheridan should be instantly removed, remarked that if the principle were adopted that every man giving bad advice should be removed from his place, he was afraid that the hall would soon be cleared of the democratic members. (Laughter.)

CARPET-BAGGER QUARRELS. Mr. NIBLACK. (dem.) of Ind., asked whether the civil government of Louisiana, which was in the hands of the republican party, could not enlorce civil law? Republicanism there was not a

failure.
Mr. HARRIS, (dem.) of Va., remarked that there was no disorder or disturbance in any Southern State where the conservative party was in power-The trouble in Louisiana had begun with disputes between two carpet-baggers from Illinois-Warmoth and Kellogg. The trouble in Arkansas had arisen from the quarrel of two other carpetbaggers over the spoils and plunder of the people, and the trouble in Mississippi had grown out of the fact that a republican sheriff would not give a

bond and stole the taxes.

Mr. McKer, (rep.) of Miss., replied to Mr. Harris, and declared that he was assumed of the cowardly policy of his republican friends in the House If the Louisiana republicans were thieves the Louisiana democrats were assassins

At last Mr. STAREWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., who had charge of the bill before the House, succeeded in putting a stop to this political discussion and in having the bill considered. The bill was finished in committee, and then the committee rose and the House passed the bill.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY

No recent political event has caused such universal surprise in this city as the occupation of the Louisiana legislative halls by the United States troops and the very characteristic despatch of General Sheridan recommending that the people be branded as banditti. Men who heretofore took no special interest in the unhappy troubles in the distant State of Louislana vesterday talked of fitor whoever is responsible for the outrage, was very generally denounced.

The democrats were not alone in their ances of disapproval, for many rejublicans were loud in proclaiming that the republican party cannot survive this revolutionary act unless they promptly force the President to undo the wrong. Some even went so far as to declare that if Sheridan is responsible for the dispersion of the people's representatives he ought to be cashiered, walle others expressed the belle! that if the President ordered it the republican majority in Congress should impeach him, and thus clear its skirts of the infamy. The propriety of a mass meeting of the people of this city to demand that the desputio military heel shall be lifted from the neck of a sister State had been for the past two days freely discussed among merchants, protessional gentlemen and positions; but no direct movement looking to such popular expression of opinion took

form until yesterday. Early in the day Myer Stern and Mr. J. A. Beall, of No. 35 Wall street, circulated a call, which was largely signed by citizens, irrespective of party affiliations. Among those who signed Bryant, August Belmont and ex-Alderman Ottendorfer. The exact date for the holding of the meeting has not yet been decided upon, but it will likely occur about Saturday, if not before. IN WALL STREET.

On the street the bulls and bears for once appeared nearly unanimous in their views, as the majority strongly denounced the attitude taken by General Sheridan and sympathized with the conservative party in Louisiana. A HEBALD reporter paid a visit to ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, at his office in Exchange piace, and found that worthy gentle-man preparing to return to his residence on Fifth avenue. As he was only just recovering from a severe filmess he had been ordered by his physician to return home as early as possible. Governor Morgan, in answer to the reporter's the state of affairs in Louisiana, replied that he had not yet had time to read the papers, and was consequently unable to express an opinion. The Governor then got in his carriage and drove home.

EX-GOVERNOR DIX SILENT.

Later in the afternoon the reporter paid a visit to Governor Dix at his residence on Twenty-first street. The Governor received the representative of the HERALD very courteously, and the following conversation ensued :-

HERALD CORRESPONDENT-I have called, Governor, to obtain your views on the action of the administration in regard to the Louisiana troubles.

Governor Dix-I have nothing at all to say on the question. HERALD CORRESPONDENT-Have you no opinion that you would like to express to the public?

Governor Dix-None at all, sir, The HERALD correspondent was then politely bowed out, and he next headed for the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the subject was being freely discussed. The tone of the general conversation was strongly against the action taken by General Sheridan, and some gentlemen stated that they were afraid the General would not be able to rule matters on this occasion with such a despotic hand as he exercised when he relieved Canby some years ago. AT THE CLUBS.

At the Manhattan Club the members were talking the matter over, and Vice President Agnew, in response to some questions put by the reporter, stated that they heard that there was call for an indignation mass meeting circulation, and gentleman who had it in charge would pay him a visit, as a number of the members had expressed a desire to sign it. He also added, that as it was a republican scrape, perhaps the members of that party desired to keep the mass meeting all to

At the Union League Club none of the members had heard anything about the call, and said that it had not been presented at their club. Neither did any of the members present wish to say anything on the subject.

Late last evening the groups around the different notels in this city, as if by mutual consent, dropped all matters of business, because the Louisiana outrage was the only topic of common conversation, and, though a diligent listener. the HERALD reporter heard not one dissenting voice to the contrary that the action of General Philip H. Sheridan was an unjust and unprovoked attack apon the rights of American citizens. An old gentleman, standing on the steps of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said he had almost seen this Republic from its birth, but in all of his long life he had never witnessed such an outrage upon the rights of a free people. He said he doubted if any monarch in Europe would tenant had taken, and he could not for all the life of him understand what could induce a general of the American Republic to adopt unwarrantable measures as to march into the Legislahall of a tree, independent and sovereign State unbidden, take his minions in with him, eject lawfully elected law-makers and close its doors to those who, by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens of that State, had alone right there. He said he disliked to charge the unparalleled atrocity to the President of the United States, but he could not reconcile nimself to the fact that Sheridan would have dared to have acted in the manner he did unless he was sanctioned by some one nigh in authority. and it now behooved the great American people to investigate this matter to the bottom and see where the blame rested. When that was ascertained, the old gentleman hoped that condign punishment would be meted out to the offender. Others periectly agreed with the speaker, and thought that, if this thing was allowed to go unnoticed, no citizen's personal or political rights were secure, and no State government was safe from the interference of the general government.

When the Herald reporter informed a group of gentlemen at the Hoffman House that a large indignation meeting was to be held some night this week, and that a general call would be made tomorrow upon the citizens to attend it, they, with one accord, concluded to go and sign the requisition, and by their presence and voice render such

aid as they could.

THE MEETING.

The Committee of Arrangements, under Mr. John A. Beail, could not obtain a hall yesterday in time to hold the meeting to-night, as it it was pro posed; but full and complete arrangements will be made to-day to secure one, so that the meeting will come off on Friday night. If the Cooper Union can be obtained it will most likely be held there, that being the largest public hall in the city. The gentlemen at the head of the movement embrace many of our most wealthy and respected citizens. The meeting is to be one entirely devoid of partisan spirit, the prime movers in it being of both political parties, and, as some of them justly expressed it, the time had now come for rival political factions to cease wrangling and look only to the interests of the country. If mistakes have been made in trusting the helm of state to incapable men let those mistakes be rectified before the harm becomes greater. Let this proposed meeting be a mass meeting of indignation in every respect, and let no right-thinking man's voice be silent in condemning this most wanton and flagrant breach of trust by those in authority.

"CALL A MASS MEETING.

JANUARY 6, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD:-

ls it not the duty of the independent press, without regard to politics, to can a public meeting of citizens-not politicians or officeholders-to express in proper terms their indignation at the outrage by General Sheridan on the people and the State of Louisiana! The whole American people are outraged, and the rights of the inde pendent States in jeopardy. It is fitting and pecoming, and indeed the bounden duty, that mass meetings should be held in every city and town in the United States, and let such a protest reach Washington as will make the politicians open their eyes to the real feeling of their constituents. In the bistory of the existence

of a republican government there has never been a time when so much danger to tree institutions and to sell-government existed as now, and unless the people take the matter in band promptly they may find their own State similarly oppressed and outraged for pointeal ends. I word for General Grant both terms. The last I was doubtful, but finally decised that he would see the South restored perhaps sooner than any one clee, as I then had no thought of his entertaining a desire for a third term. I am still a republican; but hereafter—country first, party second. Let us have a mass indignation meeting without decay, irrespective of politics—a meeting of patriotic Milan.

Milan.

THE PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

A REPUBLICAN OBGAN ON THE UNCONSTITU TIONALITY OF GENERAL SHEEDAN'S AC-TIONS. [From the New York Times (republican), Jan. 6.]

General Sheridan's despatch of yesterday to the Secretary of War is a remarkable contribution to the discussion of the Louisiana matter. gestion that Congress might declare the leaders of the White League "bandittl," and turn them over for trial to a military commission would, if adopted, unquestionably save a great deal of a law would be nothing compared to the course he proposes to the President—namely, a "proclamation" declaring the White Leaguers "banditt," after which as he truly says, "no lurther action need be taken, except that which exciton need be taken, except that which he constitution of the United States and the practice of nearly a hundred years are opposed to the spirit of General Sheridan's suggestion. There is no power in the President to "proclaim" certain men "banditti," and there is none in Congress to outlaw a class, who, whatever their offonces (and they are many and grave), have thus far shown profound respect for the authorities of the United States. It is supprising that a very sole graduate of West Point, and a soldier who has so gainsnip and asthully longit for the supremacy of the constitution, should know so little of its requirements. But we must remember in judging him that he is in a situation to know better than any one else what difficulties the policy of the administration must entail on a commander in his department. It is to be hoped, however, that Congress will find itself able to propose a more constitutional remedy for these difficulties than General Sharidan's or else a policy that will avoid them. a law would be nothing compared to the course he proposes to the Presiden -- namely, a "proclama-

AFTER THE LOUISIANA USURPATION WHAT MAY GRANT NOT DO NEXT?

[From the New York Sun (independent), Jan 6.] What do the people propose to do about it? The precedent is full of peril. If the prime author of this outrage is allowed to go unpunished will be not repeat it two years hence, in his own individual case, on a scale as broad as the Union ? Suppose he carries out his intention and runs for a third term; what matters it that he does not get a majority of the electoral votes? Can he not be counted in by fraud and inaugurated by the edge of the sword? The voice of the ballot boxes, as has been proved this fail, has no terrors for Grant. Nothing will bring him to his senses until a duly deputed officer of the Court of Impeachment lays his hand upon his collar. The demo crats have seventy majority in the next House o Representatives. If the party believes half it says

ADOUT Grant he
RICHLY DESERVES IMPEACHMENT RICHLY DESERVES IMPRACHMENT and expulsion from office. If, when the House meets in December next, the cemocrats have not the courage to bring Grant to the bar of the Senate, then the independent voters of the country may, perhaps, come to the conclusion that it is their duty to aid in the election of some honest, able, courageous republican to the next Presidency. Let the democrats be warned in time. LET THERE BE INDIGNATION MEETINGS ALL

[From the New York World (democratic), Jan. 6.] We do not mean, for our parts, to make this a party question. The stake the people of this country have in it is too great. The party of civil liberty must include every American who knows what civil liberty means. Every such American, if he will try to divest bin self of his partisanship, must see what a blow has been struck at the very roots of civil liberty by the dispersion, at the points of federal bayonets, of the Legislature of a State. Every such American must know and feel, if he will give his American instincts a chance to make themselves felt, that the man who has made use of the Presidency of the United States to do this thing is a traitor and a tyrant, who must be driven out of the place he has betrayed. Four Senators have chosen their part with him. Let them be forced to keep it. For the rest it is bot fit that this great crime should pass without public reburge, though the punishment of it must be postponed. The people of New Orleans have resented with spirit the false aspersions which Grant has inspired Sheridan to put upon them in his report to Grant. Let their protest be answered by the protests of meetings of the lawabiding and liberty-loving people of the United States, called to give expression to the indignation which all men fit to be American citizens must feel. struck at the very roots or civil liberty by the

THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA UNDER USURPATIONS WITHOUT A PARALLEL

(From the New York Tribune diberal republican). Jan. 6.] Louisians under the bayonet does not stir. There is no outbreak, no disturbance. Her people under nauroations without a parallel, and outrages that almost pass belief, are quiet. The story of their wrongs has gone to the country. They wait patiently some action for their relief by Congress, or, tailing that, the judgment of the nation. Our relation to lather and mother, he said, is the gress, or, failing that, the judgment of the nation. Congress is too busy with other matters to give it attention. The The statesmen have no time for inquiring by what authority the army of the United States is used to break up the Legislature of a sovereign State and eject its memoers at the point of the bayonet. The President is in command. The President can do no wrong. It was under his orders that the army acted in setting up the fraudulent Legislature, and they have neither the time nor the disposition to question any of his acts. The General Sheridan pronounced judgment upon the people of the south in his despatch published yesterday, in which he charged them in the most sweeping manner with being rebels and murderers. Having pronotinged judgment, he desires to be appointed executioner. With such a man in command, and such material as the Keilogg Ring to work with no one can predict what scenes of violence may be precipitated. The only reliance for peace is upon the patience and discretion of a sorely tried people.

ARRAIGNMENT OF GENERAL SHERIDAN BY A RE-PUBLICAN PRINT-AN EARLY MEETING OF THE FORTY-POURTH CONGRESS.

(From the New York Evening Post-republican Jan. 6.1 The people are inclined to induigent treatment of Lieutenant General Speridan, who comes to the front as the latest leader of the republican party,

bearing the pronunciamento of this freshest devel opment of the "peace policy" on the point of his but a soldier, and a rough one at that. . . When there are no great campaigns to be made when there are no great campaigne to de made his fancy naturally turns to Indian warfare; and it is there ore not surprising that, finding himself under orders in Louisians, he believes that he is there to fight Piegans or Modocs. It is true that is he had added to the military virtues something of the broader culture which has heretofore made great captains eminent in civil life without dimming their military renown, he would never have proposed that in a purely political struggle culture. their military renown, he would never have proposed that, in a purely political struggle, citizens
of a free State—citizens representing a majority
of the people of that state—should be outlawed as
"banditti" and brought to the summary judgment
of the drumhead, with short stritt and a voiley of
musketry. \* \* In the whole record of political crimes and political blunders committed by
the republican party there is nothing which surpasses in blandering criminality yesterday's proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives. In the Senate and House of Representaing upon the President for information. Instead
of allowing it to pass the republican Senators
opposed it on a wretched quibble, but opposed it
in such a way that they forced themselves and the
republican party into the position of defending
the Louisiana wrong—defending the action of the
President and of the Lieutenant General, and
adopting the drumhead "banditi" policy. Of
course there will be scarcely a dissenting voice in
the popular verdict rendered upon the situation
thus apparent to the country. After yesterday's
proceedings it seems vant to hope for any good
thing from the Forty-third Congress except its
final adjournment. But that adjournment brings
up a very serious question. We have heretofore
urged
An Early Meeting Of the Porty-Pourth Conurged AN EARLY MEETING OF THE PORTY-FOURTH COM-

on the ground of the porty-pourth con-dries.

on the ground of the necessity of action upon financial questions and other matters affecting the business interests of the country. The graver inquiry now presents itself, whether it is prudent to leave the federal government during the finerval from March to December, in the hands of its ex-cutive branch—whether the liberties of the coun-iry are sais in the absence of Congress, so long as important political concerns are urned over to a military officer who disposes of them as if he were fighting Piegans. \* \* It is hardly too much to say that the republican party will find it impos-sible to raily from the effects of this staggering blow received in the house of its friends. GENERAL SHERIDAN BLAMED.

(From the New York Evening Mail-republican-Jan. 6.)

It is undeniable that the situation in Louisiana is a very ugly one. It is made the more dangerous by reason of General Sheridan's unnecessary expression of his opinions as to the state of sentiment in that unfortunate Commonwealth. We must say that we are disappointed in the course

people at the point of the bayonet, ag long will not only citizens of New Orleans and Louisiana protest, but they will also have the respect and sympathy of American citizens throughout the land. "Even the committee sent to New Orleans declare that there was no occasion for doing what has been done, and deny failly the statements of Sheridan as to the lawlessness of the people of New Orleans. Irrespective of party, men rise and pronounce Sheridan's statements untrue, and each upon the people to protest to their icilow countrymen against this great outrage and indignity.

A HUMILIATING SIGHT TO AMERICAN EYES. [Prom the Philadelphis Ledger-independent-Jan. 6.]

The fact has been patent for two years that Louisiana has been constantly threatened with anarchy to get rid of usurpation. The general government has been complicated and compro mised in the business during the whole of that time, and has felt called upon repeatedly to interfere. Whatever cause of complaint is grounded on federal interference has existed during the whole two years. The complaint and the odium of interference exist without the satisfaction of having accomplished any settled result. There could be no worse cause of comprisint if an election had been ordered by act or Congress in 1873. That might have settled something; but now, after repeated interferences, everything is again in chaos. It is a humilating sight to American eves to see an officer of the United States Army ordered to enter a legislative chamber at the head of a platoon of soldiers, and, at the dictation of a government whose own case is involved, presume to say who is and who is not a member of the Legislature in the face of the protest of the Speaker and of the members themselves. What had already passed in Louisianz was bad enough, but this, in the danger of the precedent it sets, is far worse. whole two years. The complaint and the

IS IT A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT? [From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette-republican. The presence of United States troops has along prevented bloodshed, because the conservative carefully submit to their authority; but it can scarcely be called a republican form of govern-ment which requires the continual exercise of the national authority to preserve the peace.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

WIREPULLING AMONG THE CANDIDATES FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP-TRENTON INVADED BY OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Although the session of the New Jersey Loots. lature will not be opened till next Tuesday the quiet city of Trenton has been for the past three days overrun by patriots anxious to serve their State. Foremost among these was ex-Governor Randolph, who is beginning to grow nervous over his prospects in reaching the United States Senate chamber. He is leaving no stone unturned. He hears of desertions every day in parts of the State where he had been promised active support. Senator Stockton has withdrawn from the contest by ton has withdrawn from the contest by the advice of his friends, who deemed injudicious to rake up the "back pay" controversy. Attorney General Gilchrist is making no apparent effort, but pursues the even tenor of his way. His chances have increased tenfold during the past week. It was rumored that the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company had withdrawn Jacob Vanatta, their law agent, in favor of Randoiph, but Vanatta declares he is still in the field.

neget, in more of Randouph, but variated declares he is still in the field.

THE CANDIDATES POR OPPICES

In the Legislature nave dwindled down to a dozen. The candidates who have any chance for the Speakership are Mr. Vanderbilt, of Mercer, and Captain Gill, of Un'on. Mr. John Carpenter, of Hunterdon, having withdrawn from the race for Clerk or the House, Mr. Hugh F. McDermott has undisputed possession of the field. Mr. Carpenter is a candidate for engrossing clerk. General sewell, of Camden, will contest the Presidency of the Sepate with Mr. Taylor, of Essex, who was President last year. Ex-Senator Quick will be Secretary of the Senate. The candidates for the assistant clerkship of the House are Mr. William Hutchinson, of Burlington, and Mr. Jay, of Mercer.

## THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

vices in Dr. Rogers' church yesterday afternoon, so that camp stools were introduced in the aisles to accommodate worshippers. The meeting was resided over by Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacie, who offered prayer and read the 144th psalm and Ephesians v., both of which bear on the topics of prayer designed for yesterday's meditation-namely, parents and children, teachers and guardians, schools and colleges, the ministry, Young Men's Christian Associations and Sunday schools. In his opening remarks Dr. Taylor said that though the purpose of these meetings was not hortatory, yet as they were asked to pray for families and schools and colleges, &c., it might be well for them to direct their minds to the family. primal fact in our history. The community is an aggregate of tamilies, and hence what the country eds for its regeneration is good mothers. The influences we take in at home are such as we can't tell the effects of upon the community. And this is also true of the Christian Church. The Doctor also referred to the importance of parents consecrating themselves, their children and their property to God, and he illustrated the effects of

Doctor also referred to the importance of parents consecrating themselves, their children and their property to God, and he fillustrated the effects of minimal parents! example upon children by historical incidents. If we expect that God with hear our prayers we must have family government in our homes. If the promises are to be fulfilled to us we must have family foristian example before our children. Children are like the piate in the photographer's camera—they receive impressions readily. We must have family religion, and the Doctor hoped that from this time there would be a revival of family religion among us. We are making, he said, far too little of "the Church in the house." The true ideal of the Christian nome should not wait for the children to be converted under any man's ministry or under any exhortation or appeal, but from the example of father and mother at home, so that from earliest consciousness the child should grow up loving God.

Dr. John Hall spoke to the thought of prayer for schools and colleges, and he raised a valid objection to what is called the "classical course" in our colleges and universities. Our sons are taught latin and Greek, and are made familiar with heathen religions and mythologies, but they are taught little or nothing of God. He well remembered when he was troubled with the thought that perhaps Christianity, which now has such a hold upon the human neart, would pass away as those heathen religions had passed away from the earth. He thought there should be a Christian classics prepared for our schools, and that our sons should not be required or expected to obtain culture by going through figuratively infected districts or robber injested regions like these. But the heathen classics are so instilled into the public mind that he had little or no hope of improvement in this direction, and the best we can do as parents is to counteract the evil effects of this kind of culture by early religious impressions upon our children. Dr. Rogers, in some remarks, showed the value of Su

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY. Yesterday was celebrated throughout the Chris-

tian world with due solemnity and religious cere-

mony, being the auniversary of the journey of tue three wise men from the East to the crib of Bethiehem to render homage to the infant Saviour. evangelists tell as that when Jesus was born there came wise men from the East to Judea, demanding of Herod where was He that had been born King of the Jews, for they had seen His star in the east and were come to adore Him. Herod, being ignorant of the event, consulted the pricets and soothsayers, who from their knowledge of olden prophecies and tradition regarding event divined that Bethlehem, of Judea, should be the favored place. Thither Herod directed the chieftains, enjoining them that when they should discover the whereabouts of the new born king they should return and inform him that he, also, might go to worship Him. In the meantime the bright star became visible and rolled across the heavens until it stood above the manger whereis the infant lay. Entering into the stable they found the child with Mary and Joseph, and failing down adored Him. Then opening their treasures they offered mm gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrn. Thus it was on the twelfth day after Christ's birth that he became known to the pagan world through the persons of those wise men, and hence the lay is sometimes called "Old Christmas Day." The term epiphany is derived from two Greeg words—epi (on) and phany (the appearance), because of the appearance above mentioned. The commemoration of the lessival is characterized by religious services and jubilation in all the churches of Christendom in the city and throughout the country yesteroay it was observed with customary piety, especially in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic be the favored place. Thither Herod directed the ii was observed with customary piety, especia in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Cath-enurch edifices.

The third specific charge against the Corpora-tion Counsei relates to his delay in prosecuting what are known as the civil suits against the Ring. During the last six months Mr. Smith has fre-quently expressed himself as ready to go on with these, and only a few days ago he referred to an intention to associate with him in behalf of the city George Ticknor Curtis and ex-Juage Porter. As these gentlemen signed an opinion three years ago in which a doubt was expressed whether any civil action would be against the ring theves, the selection was not considered particularly fortu-nate.

No such opinion was ever signed by Judge Porter and myself, or either of us. On the contrary, the opinion that I gave to the Corporation Counses, Mr. O'Gorman, in October, 1871, asserted the lis-bility of every city officer who had taken public money of the city or county from the treasury to a civil action, in the name of the city or county, in the strongest terms. I then said :-

In the strongest terms. I then said:—
While I see no reason to expect that any adequate remedy or redress by way of civil action for the recovery of money of the city or county of New York can be reached through the office of the Attorney General, I think it quite clear that no action instituted by you in behalf of the city or county can create any obstacle to any proceedings that may be directed by that office.

In my opinion your official duty and obligation are to pursue with all proper diligence and fidelity the pish and direct remedies which the law affords to the city or county of New York for causes of action that have accrued to one or the other of them.

Afterwards, in December, 1871, when the facts were cetter known, Judge Porter and myself gave to the Corporation Counsel a further opinion, more elaborately considering the whole subject of remedy. It ended with this summary:-"It is our opinion, therefore, upon full consideration, that the action of the People vs. Tweed and others cannot lie, and that the several actions of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York versus Tweed, Connolly, Hall and other desendants, can be maintained

the county of New York versus Tweed, Connolly, Hall and other defendants, can be maintained."
Our opinion that a suit could not be maintained in the name and behall of the State was afterward fully confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

When Mr. Delafield Smith became Corporation Counsel, in December, 1872, my connection with the county suits ceased, at his suggestion, and they were placed in the hands of the gentlemen who believed in and were then prosecuting the State action. At that time these county suits had been successfully prosecuted through the Special and General terms of this department against the strennous resistance offered by the defendants, and grounded on the fact that they had been successfully prosecuted through the special and General terms of this department against the strennous resistance offered by the defendants, and grounded on the fact that they had been sued by the State. With regard to my recent retainer by Mr. Smith, I haze to say that it may be fortunate or uniortunate, but it is neither the one nor the other on account of any doubt I ever had about the defendant's hability. I did not feel at liberty to refuse my services, affoliough I certainly did not desire to be again employed in the cases. If the city wants my professional aid it has a right to it, according to my notions of professional chircs. If it does not want it I have no ambition to have the city for a client, I will add that the disposition to slinater everybody who has ever had any connection with these cases whenever an attack can be manufactured, and the facility with which the public swallows any imputation upon personal characters so only that the name or Tweed can be in some way connected with it are evils of far greater magnitude than the loss of all the money that I weed and his confederates ever stole from the treasury. As I never in my life saw Tweed or Connolly or Ingerson or Garvey or any of the crowd who are accused of having participated in the plunder my interest in their welfare cannot be considerable, an

THE SKATING SEASON.

YESTERDAY AT THE PARK-CONTINUED GAYETS OF THE WINTER SPORT-CUBLING TO-DAY.

The bright, bracing atmosphere of yesterday morning enticed hundreds to the Park to indulge in the pleasant and healthy amu-ement of skating. Many of the cheery, moving throng early on the ponds were elderly persons, who desired to have neir run before the school boys and girls arrived. At noon these specimens of the staid and sober began to disappear, with cheeks all aglow with An increased congregation attended the serhealth and faces wreathed in smiles, happy that they had thus passed the morning hours. Then there was a luli in the buzzing of the steel-clad feet. Some of the junior members of the assemblage went to lunch when their elders retired blage went to lunch when their elders retired for the day, meaning to come back in the afternoon. They did so, being accompanied by large reinforcements. So numerous were these groups that by lour o'clock, there was not a little dimently in executing the intricate figures which the accomplished skaters like to indulge im and are at all times appreciated by the idle spectators. Yet there was plenty of room for all, and, as usual on these well regulated ponds, not an angry word was heard. Collisious now and then occurred, but those interested explained the mistakes themselves and settled the matter without outside aid or interference. More than the usual number of visitors—those who never put on skates, but seem to be always present—were in their accustomed places on the settees and other pleasant resting places. Those persons enjoy the their accustomed places on the settees and other pleasant resting places. Those persons enjoy the sport. They criticise the finished skaters with the same unction as the young beginners, and, while the former must be praised, they do not lack words of encouragement for the latter. Evening did not diminish the number of the pleasure seekers. In fact, it caused a perceptible increase in the number of grown up participants, both male and female. In the full blaze of the five-foot lights the excitement grew more intense and the hilarity continued with unaba ed vigor. Hundreds of family partices were on the lake, and, so sar as practicable, kept together; but in many instances the little folks were crowded away from the immediate near oborhood of their parents and attendants, and some trouble was experienced in finding them in the moving mass. Yet these separations were but for a moment or two, and were unnoticed by the majority of the visitors. The loc was in excellent condition, and, all in all, the day was pleasantly passed by the admirers of the health-giving pastime of skating.

CURLING.

To-day, if the weather proves favorable, the great event of the curling season, the fifth annual man of the North against the South of Scotland, will be played for the Dairymple medal. Play will begin t ten o'clock and nearly every club in the eastern section of the Grand National Curing Club will be section of the Grand National Curing Glub will be represented. Several matches have already been played this week for the Grand National medals. On Monday the Thistic Club defeated the Empire City and on Tuesday played against the Caledonia Club, but were unsuccessful. The Ivanhoe Club, of Paterson, visited this city on Tuesday and played two games—one against the Empire City, in which they were victorious, and the other with the New York Club, the latter winning the game.

SWALLPOX IN JERSEY CITY.

NO NEW CASES IN THE COUNTY JAIL-A POLICE

MAN STRICKEN DOWN. Through the prompt action of the Board of Health of Hudson county all apprehensions of the increase of smallpox among the prisoners in the county jail have been allayed. The patients are kept in the upper floor of the prison and ample precautions have been adopted against communication with the other inmates. The Board have sent a request to the Board of Chosen Freenolders that a physician be appointed to attend exclusively to the patients in the smallpox hospital at Snake Hill. Registers have been notified not to grant permits for burial in cases of smallpox unless the date of the first and last visits of the attending

date of the first and last visits of the attending physician be endorsed on the certificate of death. The penalty imposed on physicians who neglect to report cases of smallpox promptly has been increased from \$10 to \$15 in each case.

Police Surgeon Bird reports to the Police Commissioners that smallpox has broken out in the Third Precinct, and that Officer Locke, one of the Most active and hitherto healthy memoers of the lorce, was first attacked. He recommends that the Board procure a supply of vaccine matter and that all the officers be vaccinated. As an additional precaution he recommends that the station nouse be disinfected once a week. The Board Intend to adopt both recommendations.

A first Westcott died on Summit avenue last week from this disease, and her husband and two children are now suffering from it. So great is the terror among the residents in that neighborhood that no dergyman could be found to perform the uneral services. The dreaded pest has been most virulent thus far. The latest victim at the smallpox hospital in Snake Hill was Mr. John B. Beale. The Board of Chosen Freeholders will hold a meeting to-day, and decide whether a resident physician shall be appointed at the hospital.

THE BOONTON IRON WORKERS.

There is considerable trouble in Boonton, N. J. among the iron workers. The Boonton works have peen idle over a week. On Monday the men were invited to go to work at reduced wages. They held a meeting, and decided not to go to work unless at the old rates.